

# SAEY



Houtkachel Saey Altum  
Poêle à bois Saey Altum  
Holz-Ofen Saey Altum  
Wood stove Saey Altum

Installatie- en bedieningshandleiding  
Guide d'installation et d'utilisation  
Aufstell- und Bedienungsanleitung  
Installation and Operation Manual

Version 11/10

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## 1. General warnings and safety instructions

The general warnings and instructions must be followed closely.

- Read the whole manual carefully before putting the stove into use.
- Your stove may only be carried using approved means of transport with adequate load bearing capacity,
- When fuel is burning heat is released, so the upper part of the stove, the doors, the door handles, the inspection windows, the flues and possibly also the jacket of the stove may become very hot. These parts must therefore not be touched without suitable heat-resistant gloves or the operating handle
- Tell your children about this danger and make sure that they stay a safe distance away whenever the stove is used
- Do not place items which are not heat-resistant on the stove or close to it
- Do not put a kettle on top of the stove except on the polished plate specially provided
- Do not put clothes on the stove to dry
- Drying racks for clothes, etc. must be placed a safe distance away from the heating installation - FIRE RISK!
- No inflammable or explosive materials must be used in the same or adjacent spaces,
- The stove is not designed as an all-purpose incinerator. Use only suitable fuel
- The outside of some parts of the stove can become very hot. Take appropriate precautions
- The stove must not be altered or modified in any way
- Use only original spare parts from the manufacturer
- This stove is not suitable for installation using a flue to which multiple stoves are connected,

## 2. Introduction

Dear user,

By purchasing this SAEY Altum stove you have chosen an innovative heating installation. Congratulations!

We pay careful attention not just to the technology, but also to the materials, the manufacturing process and sealing. That is why we can guarantee you problem-free operation.

The Saey Altum was built using innovative techniques and meets European standard EN 13240.

If you want the stove's performance to be as clean and green as possible, then you need to read and follow the instructions in this installation and operating manual with care.

Any damage to the stove resulting from a failure to follow the instructions in the installation and operating manual will invalidate the guarantee.

Do you need additional information or technical data? An installation problem? Contact your dealer first.

### 3. Fuel

Which type of fuel? Wood or wood briquettes

#### Which firewood should I choose?

There are various types of firewood which each have their own power and way of burning. Preference should be given to hardwood such as oak, beech, ash, hornbeam and wood from fruit trees. These types of wood burn well and form a bed of coals that stays glowing for a long time.

#### The wood must be dry!

Damp wood gives off a much less heat, because a lot of energy is used up to evaporate the moisture from the wood. It also causes soiling of the hearth, window and chimney.

Dry wood means clean pieces wood with a humidity ratio, by comparison with dried wood, of no more than 20%. So choose well-cut wood that has been able to dry out for two years and store it in a protected but well-ventilated spot.

TIP: How to recognise dry wood? Dry wood weighs significantly less and makes a brighter noise if you bang two blocks against each other.

Use prepared wood or finely chopped wood (splinters) to light the stove!

#### Things not to use ...

Rubbish, wood chips, shavings and sawdust, bark and waste from chipboard, plywood and wood with a treated surface must not be used. They cause soiling of the hearth and the chimney and can emit poisonous fumes.

#### Watch out:

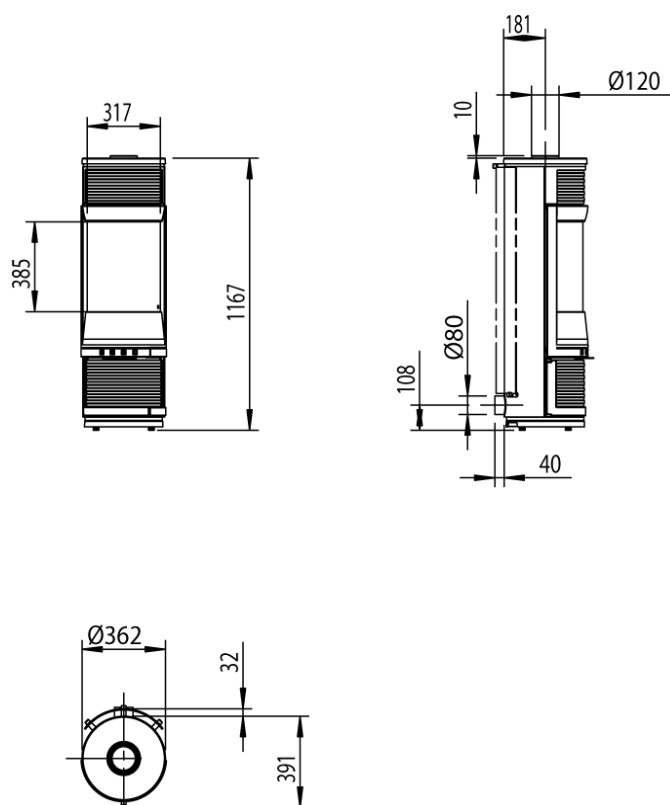
Do not cut the firewood too small. Very thin wood burns only for a very short time only and is only suitable for lighting the stove. Let large pieces, generally about 25 to 30 cm long burn naturally. Round short wood must be chopped small.

Also take account of the power of your stove. If your stove has a power of 7 kW then  $\pm 2$  kg dry wood per hour is enough.

Model		Altum
WOOD		
Max. length of wood blocks	cm	25 to 30
Max. diameter / width	cm	14
Max. humidity	%	20
Maximum volume	kg	1.5
WOOD BRIQUETTES		
Max. length of wood blocks	cm	25 to 30
Maximum volume	kg	1 to 1,5

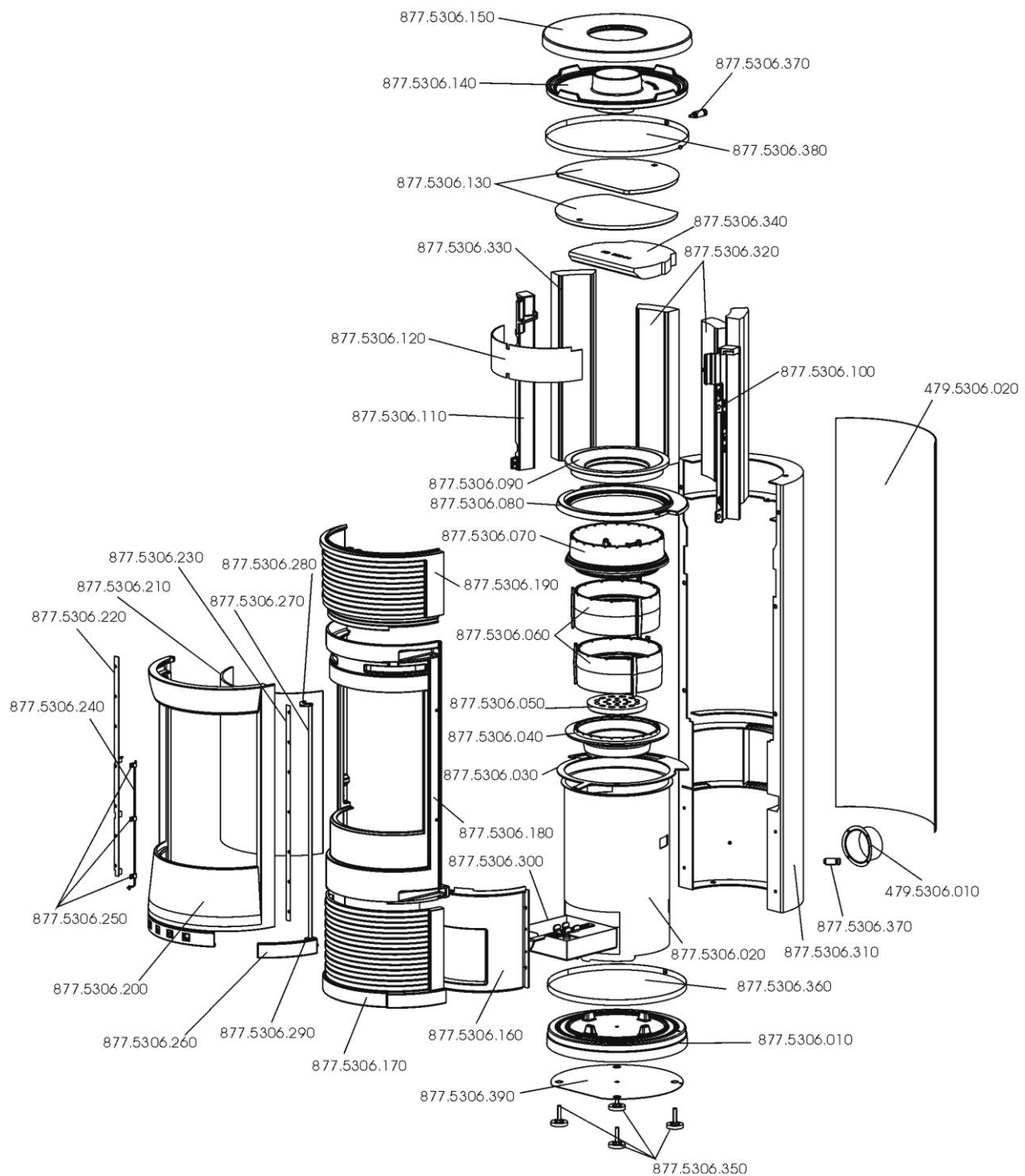
#### 4. Technical data

<b>Results</b>		
Power range	kW	3 – 6
Nominal power	kW	5
Wood performance	%	> 80
CO emissions (at 13% O <sub>2</sub> ) from wood	Mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1250
Fume temperature at nominal power - wood	°C	280
<b>Sizes and weights</b>		
Height	mm	1167
Width	mm	362
Depth	mm	362
External diameter of flue	mm	120
External diameter of combustion air inlet	mm	80
Height to underside of combustion air inlet	mm	68
Weight		
▪ Not packed	Kg	130
▪ Packed	Kg	135
<b>Installation values</b>		
Hearth draught at nominal power	Pa	12
Hearth draught limits	Pa	10 – 20
Supply of fresh air	m <sup>3</sup> /h	25



## 5. Parts

### ALTUM - 477.5306.013



**477.5306.013 Saey Altum Bicolor**

Saey reference	Code	Description eng
8775306010	LED1005-02985	BASE
8775306020	LED1005-02986	AIR CYLINDER
8775306030	LED1005-02987	AIR REGULATOR
8775306040	LED1005-02988	LOWER PART FIRE BASKET
8775306050	LED1005-02989	GRATE
8775306060	LED1005-02990	FIRE BASKET SEGMENT
8775306070	LED1005-02991	UPPER PART FIRE BASKET
8775306080	LED1005-02992	BURNERPLATE
8775306090	LED1005-03104	FIRE BASKET RING
8775306100	LED1005-02994	RIGHT HS AIR CHANNEL
8775306110	LED1005-02995	LEFT HS AIR CHANNEL
8775306120	LED1005-02996	FRONT COVER PLATE
8775306130	LED1005-02997	DEFLECTOR PLATE
8775306140	LED1005-02998	UPPER COVER PLATE
8775306150	LED1005-02999	TOPPLATE
8775306160	LED1005-03000	LOWER FRONT
8775306170	LED1005-03001	ASHTRAY DOOR
8775306180	LED1005-03002	FRONT
8775306190	LED1005-03003	UPPER FRONT
8775306200	LED1005-03002	FIRE DOOR
8775306210	LED1005-03005	GLASS PANEL
8775306220	LED1005-03006	LEFT CLOSING FILET
8775306230	LED1005-03007	RIGHT CLOSING FILET
8775306240	LED1005-03008	THREADED ROD
8775306250	LED1005-03009	CLIP
8775306260	LED1005-03010	HANDLE
8775306270	LED1005-03011	HANDLE AXLE
8775306280	LED1005-03012	LOCKING CATCH
8775306290	LED1005-03013	HANDLE FASTENER
8775306300	LED1005-03014	ASHTRAY
8775306310	LED1005-03015	MANTEL
8775306320	LED1005-03016	FIRE BRICK 385
8775306330	LED1005-03017	FIRE BRICK 465
8775306340	LED1005-03018	DEFLECTOR STONE
4795306020	LED1004-00387	FLOOR PROTECTION PLATE
8775306350	LED1005-03019	REGULATION FOOT
8775306360	LED1005-03020	LOWER DECORATIVE RING
8775306370	LED	SUPPORT FOR PROTECTION PLATE
8775306380	LED1005-03021	UPPER DECORATIVE RING
8775306390	LED1005-03022	REAR PROTECTION PLATE
4795306010	LED1005-03023	AIRBOXDIA80
4795306000	LED1005-00432	FIRESHELL GEL/ETHANOL

## 6. Technology

### - Snorkel



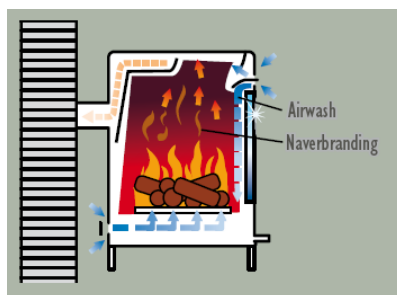
Snorkel technology ensures healthy, safe and efficient combustion. It is available by using the optional airbox for this stove (ref. 479.5306.010).

Healthy, because snorkel technology draws all the necessary oxygen from outside – just like a snorkel, in fact – and not from your room. That's important, because the insulation in our houses is constantly improving. Snorkel technology ensure the maximum breathing space in even the best insulated houses.

Safe, because the stoves give off nothing indoors except heat. There is no risk of backwash combustion gases or of CO poisoning.

Stoves with Snorkel technology are also more efficient, because they no longer suck heated air out of the room.

### - Airwash



Naverbranding = post-combustion

Airwash system and post-combustion with our wood and coal-burning stoves  
The airwash system provides a natural flow of air across the window of the stove, preventing soot deposits from forming on it. So you can enjoy the play of living flame in your hearth to the full through a clean window.

Adding fresh oxygen to the final flue gases gives rise to a secondary combustion – post-combustion – this improves performance and reduces emissions of flue gases, which benefits the environment.

## 7. Options

Options available:

- airbox: ref. 479.5306.010
- outlet pipe Ø 120 mm:
- heat shield: ref. 479.5306.020
- firelighter scales: ref. 479.5306.000



## 8. Packaging

Your first impressions are important to us! The packaging of your new stove offers exceptional protection against damage. However the stove and its accessories can still be damaged in transit.

So please check the stove for damage and missing components when you take delivery of it. Notify your supplier immediately of any missing components and also on the CMR document.

The packaging for your stove is harmless for the environment. The cardboard and the plastic foil can be returned to the local waste facility for recycling.

The package includes:

- 1 Saey Altum appliance
- 1 handgrip
- 1 manual

If anything is missing, please inform your installer as soon as possible.

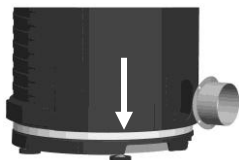
## 9. Installing the stove

All local regulations, including national and European standards must be followed when the appliance is installed.

Only an appliance connected by a recognised installer guarantees compliance with legislation on construction and fire prevention. This is certainly required for safe and proper use of the stove.

The stove may only be installed on a floor with adequate load-bearing capacity. If the floor is non-compliant, then steps will have to be taken to increase the load-bearing capacity.

In order that the appliance can be installed level, its legs are fitted with adjustable feet (levelling screws). If necessary, adjust these so that the appliance is installed as level as possible.



### 9.1 The chimney

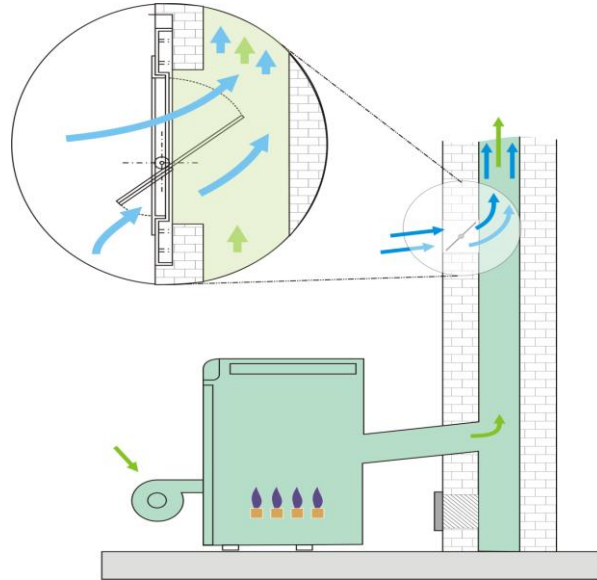
Before a stove is connected to a chimney connected is, the size and quality of the chimney must be checked to ensure that they meet locally applicable regulations. The measurements may need to be calculated.

The chimney must be cleaned yearly. This cleaning must take place in compliance with local legislation in force.

### 9.1.1. Chimney tips

The stove can be connected directly to the chimney. The diameter of the outlet pipe must match the diameter of the connector pipe on the fireplace.

We can guarantee that the appliance will work well if there is a hearth draught of between 8 and 20 Pa. The hearth draught can only be determined when the appliance is lit! If the chimney draws too strongly, then a damper must be incorporated.



If it draws too little, then the following measures should be considered:

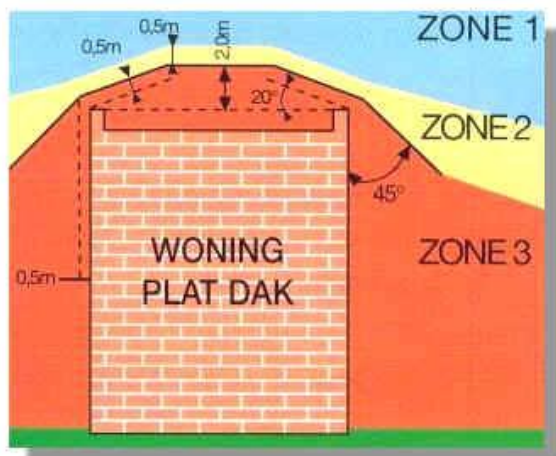
- a. Extending the chimney
- b. Improving the insulation of the chimney (less cooling of the flue gases)
- c. Improving the flow of air into the space in which the stove is installed.
- d. Improving the airtightness of the chimney.

Many problems with stoves are caused by badly working chimneys. Therefore we offer the following tips. These are for information only and are not binding on us. There are just too many unknown factors affecting how well the appliance-chimney combination works. If in doubt, you should contact a specialist. Chimneys that have worked perfectly well with an old stove can give problems with a new one. The stoves of 30 years ago had much lower performance than the present generation of stoves which burn a lot cleaner and also have higher requirements as regards the chimney.

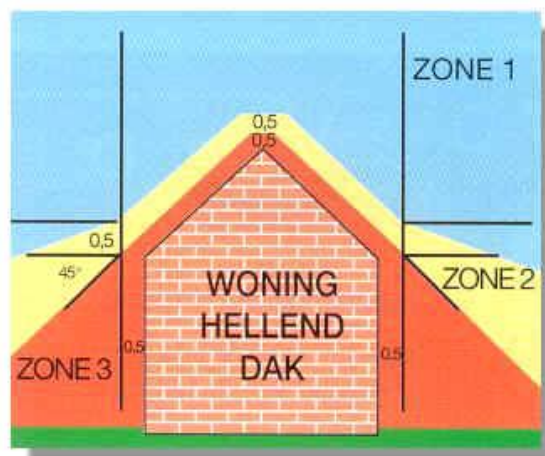
Tips:

- e. A round channel is preferable (to minimise friction)
- f. The diameter of the chimney must not be smaller at any point than that of the appliance (except in very long chimneys where a narrower section should sometimes be included).
- g. The mouth of the chimney should be unobstructed.
- h. The chimney should be as close as possible to vertical with as few curves as possible.
- i. The chimney must not draw in extra air. Watch out for flue dampers and cleaning hatches in the cellar or on the roof!

- j. The chimney must not have too many connections - that reduces the upwards pressure. Consult your chimney specialist!
- k. Flue connections to different stoves and fireplaces must not be located opposite each other at the same height, in order to prevent the chance that combustion gases will not be drawn out. Two flue connections must be at separated vertically by at least 30 cm.
- l. For the chimney opening, you will need to comply with your national legislation. For Belgium this is NBN 61-001. Here are a few rules from this standard that cover chimney openings:



BUILDING WITH FLAT ROOF



BUILDING WITH PITCHED ROOF

Zone 1: A chimney opening is automatically permitted (preferably without a static cowl)

Zone 2: A chimney opening is only permitted if the appliance(s) is /are fitted with an atmospheric burner and if a static cowl is fitted to the top of the chimney.

Zone 3: -A chimney opening is not permitted under any circumstances.

For details on chimneys we refer you to the relevant regulations with which the chimney needs to comply. Because of the highly technical nature of these regulations, they are primarily aimed at professional installers/chimney specialists.

List of the most important standards with which chimneys have to comply:

- EN 12446:2003 Chimneys - Components - Concrete outer wall elements.
- EN 1443:2003 Chimneys - General requirements
- EN1856-1:2003 Chimneys - Requirements for metal chimneys - Part 1: System chimney products
- EN1856-2:2004 Chimneys - Requirements for metal chimneys - Part 2: Metal liners and connection flue pipes
- EN13384-1:2003 Chimneys - Thermal and fluid dynamic calculation methods - Part 1:
- EN 2006 Chimneys serving one appliance
- EN1857: 2003 Chimneys - Components - Concrete flue liners

- EN1457: 1999 and En 2002 Clay/ceramic flue liners. Requirements and test methods
  - EN 1806: 2006 Chimneys - Clay/ceramic flue blocks for single wall chimneys - Requirements and test methods.
  - EN13069: 2005 Chimneys - Clay/ceramic outer walls for system chimneys - Requirements and test methods.
  - EN 13063: 2006 Chimneys - System chimneys with ceramic flue liners - Part 1: Requirements and test methods for soot fire resistance
- For Belgium:
- NBN D51 parts 1, 2 and 3 installation standards for combustion appliances.
  - NBN B61 parts 1, 2 and 3 rules governing the location of combustion appliances

### **What must I do in the event of a chimney fire?**

We recommend that you take the following steps in the event of a chimney fire

1. Close off the air supply.
2. Call the fire brigade.
3. Clear access routes to the cleaning openings (e.g. cellar and attic).
4. Move all inflammable objects away from the chimney.
5. When the stove is put back into service, the chimney and the stove should be checked over by a specialist.
6. This specialist should also investigate the cause of the chimney fire after and take any corrective measures.

Note: If you let the stove burn for 10 minutes each day at maximum power, this allows combustion products to be burnt off. This reduces the risk of any chimney fire and also helps keep the window clean.

## **9.2. Connection from the stove to the chimney**

The stove can be connected directly to the chimney (top outlet). The diameter of the outlet pipe must match the 120 mm diameter of the connecting pipe section to the stove.

If the chimney draws too strongly ( $>20$  Pa), then a damper must be incorporated.

See also the basic requirements for the chimney in 9.1.

The steps for the actual assembly are shown below (e.g. fixed pipe with rose or hearth screen).

### 9.3. Combustion air

The Saey Altum stove can only be used when the stove door is closed. The Saey Altum stove uses 25m<sup>3</sup> per hour at its nominal power. All combustion air is drawn in through the opening on the rear of the stove and is thus preferably taken from outside via the airbox (optionally available, see Section 7) → or Snorkel Technology (see Section 6)

Consideration must be given to any other hearths or air extraction installations in the same space or that share the same combustion air connection, which can compromise the operation of the stove. The grille that provides incoming air must not be blocked.

If necessary the combustion air connection must be calculated or a separate combustion air supply system must be installed outside.

**Tip:** Consideration must also be given to cooker hoods which may be connected to the space in which the stove is installed. They cause underpressure, which can lead to a malfunction in the combustion air supply. The combustion gas which results can damage residents' health and even cause death.

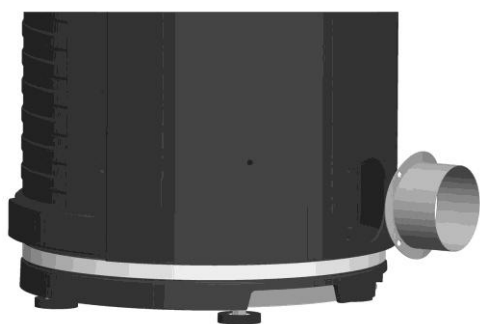
#### 9.3.1. Combustion air supply

There are two possible systems.

**Traditional system:** the combustion air is drawn in through the vent low down on the rear of the stove. When the traditional system is used the space where the appliance is installed must be adequately ventilated. (see technical data point 4)

**Airbox system:** the combustion air is drawn in from an inlet on the stove and distributed through channels inside the stove. An airbox can be mounted on the back wall of the stove. From that, a 80 mm Ø tube is used for further connections. If a smooth 80 mm Ø tube is used, up to 12 m can be connected. If elements like curves are used, the maximum length should be reduced by 1 m each time. E.g. 10m pipe + 2 curves = 12m pipe.

#### **Assembling the airbox:**



The airbox is fastened to the rear wall of the stove with the screws provided.

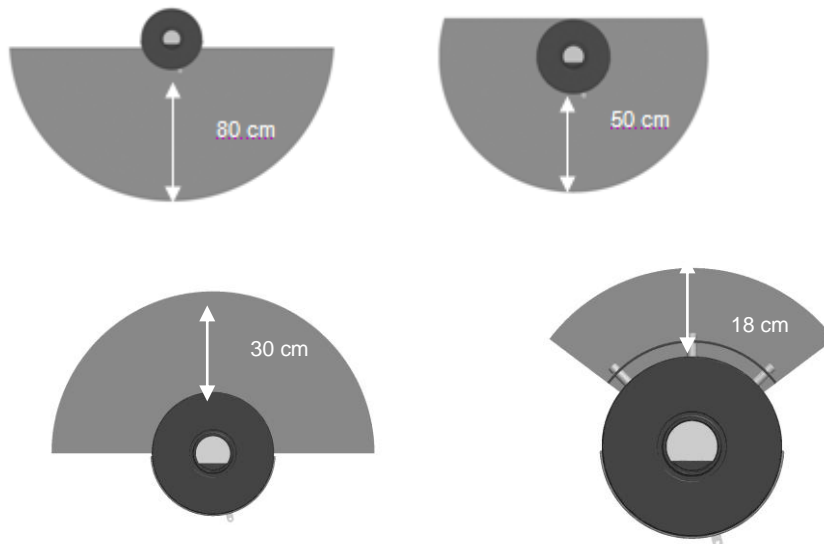
## 9.4. Clearance around the stove to be respected

Fire safety measures concerning inflammable or temperature-sensitive floor coverings:

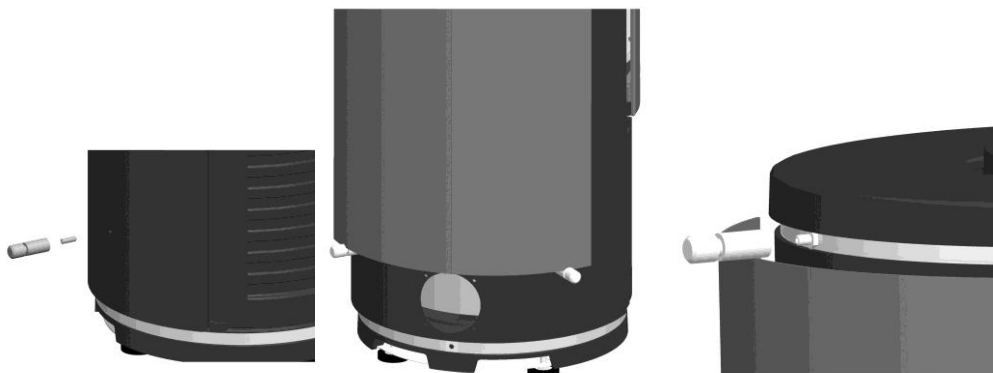
- The surface under the stove must have a fire-resistant, non-inflammable covering (e.g. cast iron plate, marble or tile)
- No inflammable or temperature-sensitive material (e.g. firewood) may be stored underneath the stove.

Safety distance to inflammable or temperature-sensitive items:

- From the sidewalls from the stove: at least 60 cm
- From the rear wall at the upper connection: at least 30 cm
- From the rear wall with protective shield at least 18 cm
- Within the line of sight of the glass: at least 80 cm
- Floor protection in front: at least 50 cm
- Floor protection at sides: at least 30 cm



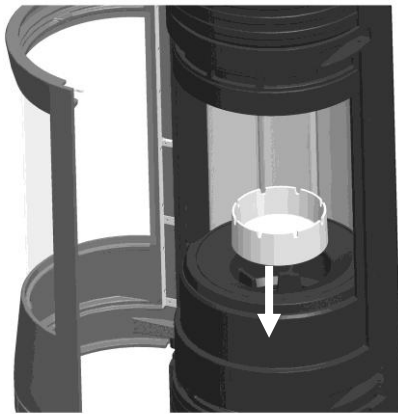
## 9.5. Fitting the heat shield (optional)



Fit the holders for the heat shield at the bottom of the rear wall of the stove. Place the heat shield on the holders. The threaded stud at the top must be

unscrewed by about 10 mm so that the top holder for the heat shield can be screwed fast onto it.

### 9.6. Using the fire lighter dish (optional)



Place the fire lighter dish at the top of the firebox on the pins provided. When it is used to burn ethanol or firelighter gel, the combustion air handle must be set in the "start" position.

## 10. Use

### 10.1. First use

When the stove is used for the first time it must first be completely dried. Warm it for around an hour with a small quantity of fuel.

During this phase a few unpleasant odours may be released as the undercoat used dries out. If necessary open a window or door.

Stay by the appliance during this phase and remove any condensation immediately before it has the chance to break through the paint.

### 10.2 Use

Take care of the following:

- The appliance may only be used when the fire door is closed. The doors of the stove must also be closed when the appliance is not in use.
- Take account of the power of the stove when loading wood. E.g. for a power of 8 kW you need  $\pm 2.5$  kg of wood per hour.

## 11. Operation

- **Opening the fire door**



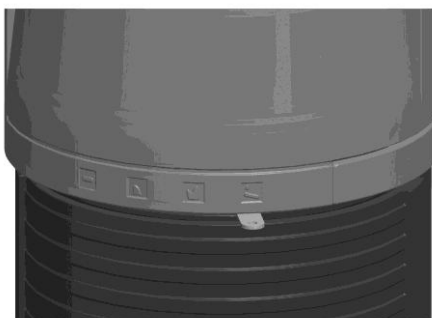
The fire door can be opened using the handle supplied

- **Operating the air inlet**

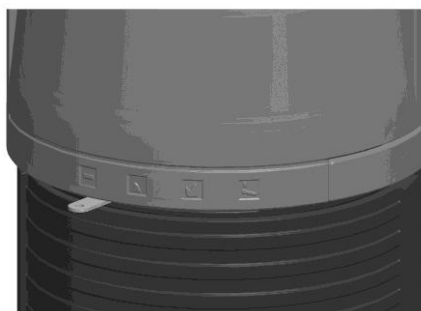
All of the combustion air flow is controlled on the front of the appliance.



Combustion air handle

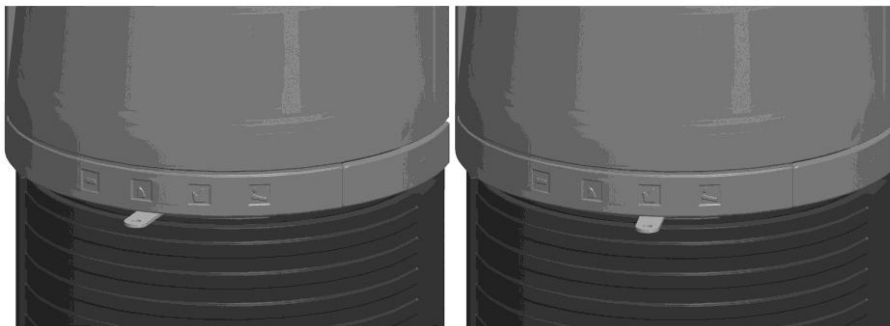


Start or restart position



burn out/retain heat position



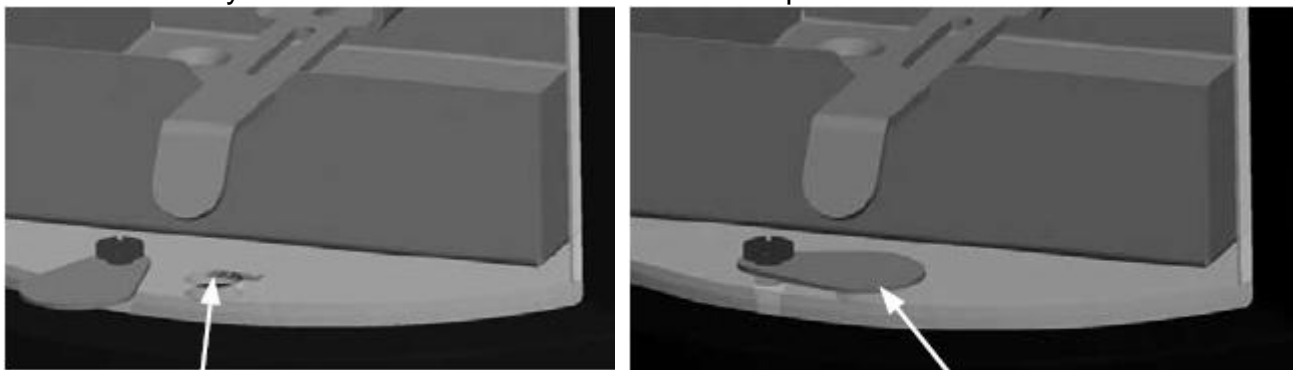


Small flames front position  
nominal power

High flames front position  
maximum power

▪ **Operation of the additional combustion air inlet**

If necessary this air inlet can tend to a better startup.



Open during lighting if necessary. It's important to close this regulator after maximum ten minutes.

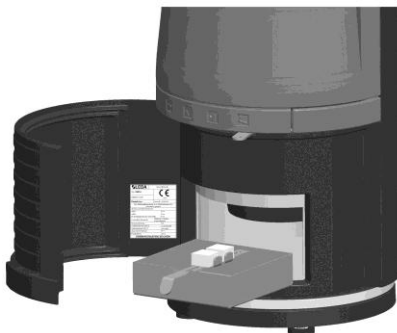
Nederlands

## 12. Heating

### 12.1 Lighting

Ensure maximum air supply when lighting the stove (air lever in start position).

Put a good layer of kindling on the grate of the stove. Close the fire door. Open the ashpan door and slide the ashpan out. Put two firelighters in the holders provided. Light them and replace the ashpan. Leave the ashpan door open for three to five minutes. As soon as a lively blaze has developed, the ashpan door can be fully closed.



Watch out: If 15 minutes after lighting there is still a backdraught of flue gases because of the weather conditions (strong wind or fog, for example) the lighting should be stopped until the weather improves.

## 12.2 Heating with firewood

For the appliance to reach the desired temperature quickly without too many undesirable emissions, after lighting you should follow the following heating procedure:

As soon as the kindling is burning well you can put a wood block (max. Ø 14 cm) into the firebox.

Then set the combustion air handle to the desired position: small or large flames for nominal or maximum power!



Wood burns for a long time and produces a lot of gas; it must be burnt fast with a constant oxygen supply. To reduce the possible undesirable effects of long-term reduced air supply, it is best to let the stove burn for a quarter of an hour at full power every day that it is used.

Possible undesirable effects:

- Smouldering fire, condensation, tar deposits
- High levels of soot
- Smoke problems (emissions of poisonous substances)
- Risk of explosion

Wood is not suitable for a small fire! In other words, a wood-burning stove can not be choked. It can just take a long time to burn fully. This means that, when the air inlet is closed, the set temperature is only reached when the wood is burnt well down and the degassing process – the large flames die back and only the glowing embers of the wood remain – is complete!

In particular, avoid adding excessive fuel, otherwise too much heat is released, a lot of combustion gases are released and the appliance will be overloaded.

## 12.3 Dousing the fire

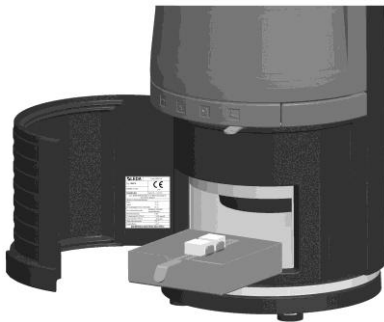
When there is only a bed of glowing coals remaining in the firebox, it is advisable to set the air supply lever to the burn out/retain heat position. This prevents any heat loss via the chimney and ensures that the relighting of the stove runs smoothly the next time.

## 13. Cleaning and maintenance

In general it can be said that if the stove is used on a regular basis, it must be given a thorough cleaning at least once a year.

### ▪ Removing and emptying the ashpan

The ashpan must be emptied regularly, and certainly before it reaches the height of the grate. If not the grille cannot cool down and the cast iron elements can melt.



### ▪ Cleaning the smoke channels

Once per burning season the fly ash must be removed from the smoke channels.

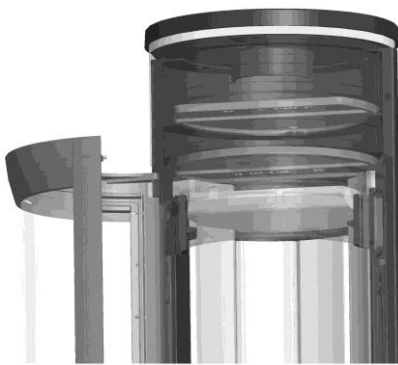


Fig 1

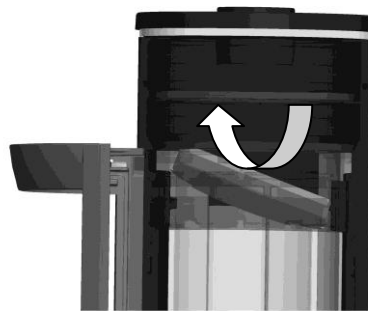


Fig 2

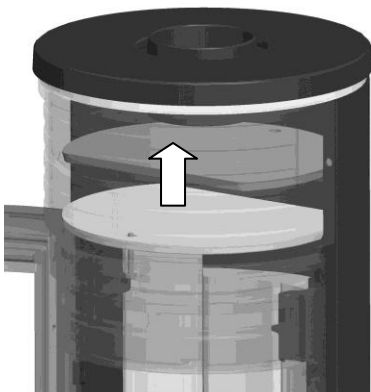


Fig. 3

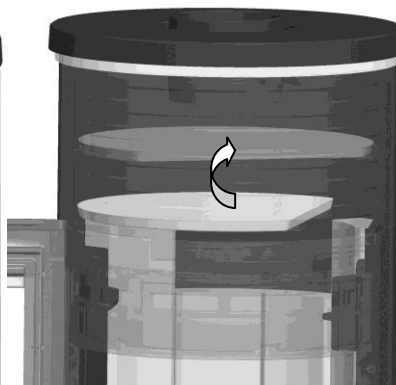


Fig 4

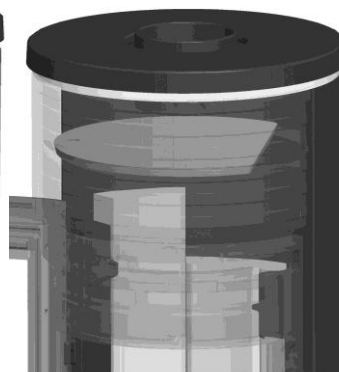


Fig 5

Fig 1: cross-section of the smoke channels and heat recovery

Fig 2: the removal of the baffle plate by lifting it sideways and sliding it out

Fig 3: lift the first cast iron baffle plate over the lip and ...

Fig 4: ... turn through 90° and remove.

Fig 5: lift the second cast iron baffle plate a short distance, turn through 90° and remove.

The fly ash in the space and on the plates can simply be removed with a vacuum cleaner.

#### ▪ Ceramic window

The Saey Altum has a high-performance airwash system which prevents the window from turning black too quickly. However, it cannot prevent a long-term attack on the glass. Using damp or wet wood makes the problem worse. The water vapour released sticks to the window and holds soot particles fast.

To clean the window, first wait until it has cooled down completely. The cleaning can use glass cleaners which are commonly available in the shops. Do not in any event use corrosive or scouring products to clean the glass.

## 14. Troubleshooting

Malfunction	Cause	Solution
The fire does not burn well	Wood too damp	Check, max. residual moisture 20%
	Incorrect fuel	Only use the appropriate fuel for the appliance
	Chimney too weak (min. 12 Pa at the outlet from the appliance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Check the airtightness of the flue</li> <li>▪ Fire started in the chimney</li> <li>▪ Close open doors of other appliances connected to the same chimney</li> <li>▪ Close any open cleaning apertures in the chimney</li> <li>▪ If necessary, clean the connector</li> </ul>
	Inadequate combustion air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Check diameter of outlet flues and air supply</li> <li>▪ Check domestic ventilation systems, cooker hood and any open windows</li> <li>▪ If possible install appliance with airbox.</li> </ul>
	Ashpan is overfull	▪ Empty ashpan
Condensation forming	Excessive temperature difference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Add less fuel</li> <li>▪ Put an extra firelighter on top of the fuel in the combustion chamber</li> </ul>
Glass quickly gets soiled	Wood too damp	▪ Check, max. residual moisture 20%
	Incorrect fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fuel not small enough, respect maximum dimensions</li> <li>▪ Only use the appropriate fuel for the appliance</li> <li>▪ Chop wood blocks</li> </ul>
	Too much wood added	▪ Do not add more than one or two pieces
	Inadequate combustion air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Connect the combustion air pipe directly to the appliance and to the circulation grid or run it directly to the outside</li> <li>▪ Check circulation diameter</li> <li>▪ Check domestic ventilation systems, cooker hood and any open windows</li> </ul>
	Smoke sticks to condensation on the glass	▪ Put an extra firelighter on top of the fuel in the combustion chamber
Smoke problems	Chimney too weak (min. 12 Pa at the outlet from the appliance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Check the airtightness of the flue</li> <li>▪ Fire started in the chimney</li> <li>▪ Close open doors of other appliances connected to the same chimney</li> <li>▪ Close any open cleaning apertures in the</li> </ul>

		chimney ▪ If necessary, clean the connector
	Fuel only partially burnt	▪ In general, only add fuel when no more orange flames can be seen in the stove.

## 15. Guarantee

Your Saey appliance is guaranteed for 2 year against any manufacturing fault, starting from the date of purchase, on condition that it is used in compliance with the user manual. Your till receipt or an invoice stating the date of purchase is your proof of guarantee.

This guarantee is limited to the repair or replacement of components which prove faulty in normal use.

This guarantee is not valid for faults resulting from incorrect installation, misuse, alterations to the appliance, the disassembly of the appliance, wear and tear or inadequate maintenance.

Requests for work or replacement under guarantee must always be made via your sales point.

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